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listen to the arrowmaker's story. The figures are casts of Oneida Indians.

The Corn Harvest.—This group depicts a harvest scene in the maize fields on the flats near Squakie Hill in the Genesee Valley looking south toward the High Banks of the Genesee River. With one exception the figures are all of women who are engaged in harvesting, braiding and pounding the maize and baking corn bread. The autumnal coloring is brilliant and the background very rich and effective. The figures are life casts of Seneca Indians.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

THE degree of doctor of laws has been conferred by Washington University on Dr. Theobald Smith, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

At the commencement exercises celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Lehigh University the degree of doctor of science was conferred on Joseph Barrell, B.S. ('92), professor of structural geology in Yale University.

THE Paris Academy of Sciences has elected, as corresponding member in the section of medicine, Dr. Yersin, of Nha-Trang (Annam), former worker at the Pasteur Institute, known for his work in bacteriology, especially on antiplague serum.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that ever since Professor Kitasato resigned his office as director of the Imperial Institute for the Study of Infectious Diseases, in consequence of the amendment of the imperial ordinance which took place quite against his and his followers' wishes, public sympathy has been aroused to help him in completing his new enterprise in establishing an institute, which was completed in December last. His services have been recognized by over 400 statesmen, business men and others of his native province, Kumamoto, who held a meeting on April 10, at which they presented him with a medal in order to express their recognition of his achievements in promoting bacteriology, public health and medicine.

WE learn from the *Journal of Engineering and Industrial Chemistry* that Professor E. C. Franklin, of the Leland Stanford University, has had an unfortunate laboratory accident, through an explosion in his laboratory which caused burns and other injuries. Later news announces that he is recovering in the hospital and that the accident will not leave serious consequences.

MR. CLYDE H. BAILEY, cereal technologist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, has been granted a year's leave of absence to take up research work in the laboratory of the State Grain Inspection Department in Minneapolis.

PROFESSOR GEORGE M. REED, of the department of botany of the University of Missouri, has been appointed research fellow at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden for the summers of 1916 and 1917, in place of Professor W. H. Rankin, of Cornell University, who was obliged to resign on account of a change in his duties at Cornell. The problem to be investigated is the diseases of the trees and shrubs of Prospect Park, which adjoins the Botanic Garden.

DR. MARTIN B. TINKER, who was professor of surgery at the Cornell Medical College in Ithaca from 1903 till the second-year instruction was discontinued at Ithaca, has been elected to the presidency of the New York State Medical Society.

A CABLEGRAM has been received by the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania officials from Dr. William C. Farabee, leader of the university museum's Amazon Expedition, saying that he has sailed from Para, Brazil, and expects to reach Philadelphia about the middle of this month. Dr. Farabee is bringing the collections he has made in the last two years, those of his first year having reached the museum.

PROFESSOR ADOLPH F. MEYER, consulting engineer to the International Joint Commission, has just returned from the northern part of the state of Minnesota where he was called to investigate flood conditions prevailing on the Lake of the Woods watershed. Damage

from high water has been serious and widespread and the waters are still rising. Professor Meyer stated that if such regulation of these waters as the International Joint Commission will soon recommend to the government of the United States and Canada had been in force, most, if not all, of the damage could have been prevented.

A SECOND relief expedition is to be sent out from the American Museum of Natural History and the American Geographical Society in the hope of rescuing Donald B. MacMillan and the members of the Crocker Land Expedition sent out in 1913 by the American Museum of Natural History, the American Geographical Society and the University of Illinois. The party is believed to be several hundred miles northwest of northern Greenland. The first relief expedition is frozen in at Parker Snow Bay, 150 miles south of Etah. The second expedition will try to join forces with the first and then proceed to Etah. The steamship *Danmark* has been chartered for the trip, and the sum of \$11,000 has already been pledged—\$6,000 by the American Museum and its friends and \$5,000 by the American Geographical Society. According to George H. Sherwood, assistant secretary of the museum, the members of the expeditions are in a serious plight, and there is urgent need of more funds to finance the new relief expedition.

A DESPATCH from Montevideo, dated June 6, states that a relief expedition for the rescue of the twenty-two members of Lieut. Sir Ernest Shackleton's Antarctic expedition left behind on Elephant Island will start immediately.

THE Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution is manifesting considerable activity in archeological and ethnological research in the field at the present time. Mr. Neil M. Judd and Dr. Walter Hough have been temporarily detailed by the National Museum for the purpose of conducting archeological investigations in southern Utah and western New Mexico, respectively, and Dr. J. Walter Fewkes is engaged in work of a similar nature northeast of the Hopi villages in northern Arizona. Mr. John P. Harrington is devoting his attention to gathering the final

material necessary to the completion of an exhaustive memoir on the practically extinct Chumash Indians of southern California; Mr. J. N. B. Hewitt is among the Iroquois of Ontario; Dr. Truman Michelson has resumed his studies among the Fox Indians of Iowa, and Mr. James Mooney has taken the field for the purpose of continuing his studies among the Cherokee of North Carolina. Mr. Francis LaFlesche has recently returned from a trip to the Osage tribe of Oklahoma after recording additional material pertaining to the sacred ceremonies of that people. Miss Frances Densmore will shortly resume her studies of Indian music in the field, special attention this summer being devoted to the Hidatsa Indians of North Dakota, while Dr. L. J. Frachtenberg is still engaged in studying the almost extinct Indian languages of Oregon.

At a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences, on May 11, Dr. Erwin F. Smith, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, delivered an address on "Resemblances between Crown Gall in Plants and Human Cancer." This address will be printed in SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR ARTHUR B. LAMB, of Harvard University, lectured on "Induced Reactions," in the Havemeyer Chemical Laboratory, New York University, on May 12.

THE Halley Lecture at the University of Oxford was delivered on May 20, by Dr. G. W. Walker, late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. His subject was "The Measurement of Earthquakes."

DR. CHARLES B. ALEXANDER, of New York, a regent of the University of the State of New York, gave a dinner in Albany last week in honor of Dr. John J. Carty, president of the National Institute of Electrical Engineers, and Professor Michael Pupin, Serbia's Consul to this country and professor in Columbia University. The guests inspected the instruments contrived and used by Professor Joseph Henry while a teacher in the Albany Academy in making the first successful experiments on long-distance electric transmission beginning in 1827. Professor Pupin pledged himself to raise \$15,000 if a like sum were raised to erect

a bronze statue of Professor Henry in the park in front of the school in one of whose rooms the great discovery was made. Dr. John J. Carty and Regents Pliny T. Sexton, Charles B. Alexander, Chester S. Lord, Abram I. Elkus, James J. Byrne, Adelbert Moot, William Berri and Albert Vanderveer each pledged \$100.

PROFESSOR KARL SCHWARZSCHILD, director of the Astrophysical Observatory at Potsdam, has died from illness contracted while on military service.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Griffiths, formerly tutor in mathematics and for many years past senior fellow of Jesus College, Oxford.

AN appeal has been issued by the Chinese Medical Board to the medical profession of Philadelphia to supply fifty physicians and surgeons for immediate service at hospitals in China. It is believed that the furnishing of this unit will be undertaken by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

INVITATIONS from the Kansas City Section of the American Chemical Society and from the University of Kansas to hold the spring meeting of 1917 in Kansas City, Mo., and in Lawrence, Kan., have been accepted.

A MEETING for the reading of papers will be held by the Ecological Society of America at San Diego, in connection with the meeting of the Pacific Division of the American Association on August 9, 10 and 11. Two field excursions in the vicinity of San Diego will be held by the society on the succeeding days.

At the tenth annual meeting of the British Science Guild, held on May 17, the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, high commissioner for the commonwealth of Australia, described the establishment of the National Institute of Science and Industry in Australia. Surgeon-General Sir Alfred Keogh, referring to the relation of science to the work of the Royal Army Medical Corps, said that in the British army in France there were twenty-two cases of typhoid fever and stated that under former conditions there would probably have been from eighty to a hundred thousand cases. Dr. R.

Mullineux Walmsley, principal of Northampton Polytechnic Institute, E.C., spoke of the work of the technical optics committee of the guild.

ON the occasion of his seventieth birthday on March 16, 1916, Professor G. Mittag-Leffler and his wife made a joint last will and testament of peculiar significance in the domain of science. Extracts from this will have recently been published by Professor Mittag-Leffler in a pamphlet, so that the features of the document are now public property. By the terms of the will there is founded a mathematical institute to bear the name of the donors, which institute is to be housed in their villa at Djursholm, Stockholm. The institute is to be fully established at the death of the donors, and is to consist of the villa in question, the mathematical library of Professor Mittag-Leffler, and a fund for the encouragement of pure mathematics, particularly in the four Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Norway, but more especially in Sweden. The library is to be open to all mathematicians, subject to the approval of the president of the committee of trustees, or the director of the institute. Certain financial assistance is to be given to those who show genuine aptitude for research and discovery in the domain of pure mathematics. There is also provided for the bestowal of medals and of prizes in the form of sets of the *Acta Mathematica*. The institute thus becomes one of the most noteworthy establishments in the learned world, and will be a perpetual monument to the great interest in mathematics always manifested by Professor Mittag-Leffler.

THE *Journal* of the American Medical Association states that the seventeenth annual meeting of the Kitasato Institute Alumni Association was held on April 3 and 4, and at the general meeting held on the afternoon of the second day the discoverer of the cause of infectious jaundice, Professor Inada, and his assistant, Dr. Ido, were awarded by Professor Kitasato the prize of the late Professor Asakawa fund. The prize consisted of a gold medal and a sum of money. It is offered for the best

work on bacteriology, parasitology, immunology and study of infectious diseases carried out and published in Japan during the preceding year. The work consisted of the discovery of the cause of the infectious jaundice, which prevails endemically not only in Japan but also in other countries. The causative agent has been discovered to be one of the species of spirochetes.

IN accordance with plans approved by Secretary of the Interior Lane, the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska by the Geological Survey will be continued this year by 12 parties. Congress has recognized the necessity of preparing in advance for the survey of this difficult field by including the appropriation for its continuation in the urgent deficiency act, which was approved on February 28. This prompt action makes it possible to plan the work in advance of the opening of the field season and to carry out the plans efficiently and economically. The work to be done this year includes a detailed survey of the region tributary to Juneau, Juneau, which is the most important quartz camp in Alaska. A continuation of the study of the mineral resources of the Ketchikan district, where there are important gold and copper mines, is also planned. The investigation of the water powers of southeastern Alaska will also be continued. Only one party will be employed in the Copper River region. Two parties will work in Prince William Sound. Four parties will make surveys in the region directly or indirectly tributary to the government railroad under construction. One of them will study the new Tolovana placer district and also make some supplementary investigation of the Fairbanks lode district. The geologists of this party will later visit the Nome district. A detailed geologic survey will be made of the western part of the Nenana coal field, which is adjacent to the route of the government railroad. Two other parties will be employed in carrying reconnaissance surveys westward from the railroad route to the Kantishna placer and lode district. It is

also proposed to make surveys of the lower Yukon, including the Marshall placer district.

It is stated in *Nature* that at the recent annual meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, the president, M. Gaston Darboux, gave an account of the careers of men, for the most part young, to whom prizes of the academy had been awarded, but who have fallen in the service of their country. M. Marty (Francœur prize), killed September 10, 1914, at the battle of the Meuse, was distinguished by his contributions to mathematics. M. R. Marcelin (Hughes prize), killed near Verdun, in September, 1914. His work on kinetic physical chemistry was remarkable, both in theoretical treatment and on the experimental side. M. Marcel Moulin (Gaston planté prize), killed at the battle of the Marne, September 6, 1914, founded the Institute of Chronometry at Besançon. M. Viguié (Cahours prize), killed at Beauséjour, March 5, 1915, made his mark in the field of organic chemistry. M. Albert de Romeu (Delesse prize), killed January 12, 1915, at Bucy-le-Long, near the Aisne, was the author of noteworthy petrographic work. M. René Tronquoy (Joseph Labbé prize), wounded and missing, February 20, 1915, was proposed for the Cross of the Légion d'honneur, and was well known for his mineralogical work. M. Blondel (Saintour prize), wounded and missing, September 8, 1914, at Fère-Champenoise, was distinguished for his work on the theory of tides. M. Georges Lery (Gustave Roux prize), killed at the battle of the Marne, September 10, 1914, was a geometer of great promise. Lieutenant-Colonel Arnaud (Henri Becquerel prize), aged sixty years, died of illness contracted on active service. M. Jean Merlin (Becquerel prize), on the staff of Lyons Observatory, killed at Arrozol, August 29, 1914. He was known by his researches dealing with the theory of numbers. M. Rabiouille (Becquerel prize), on the staff of the Algiers Observatory, killed in the battle of the Aisne, September 21, 1914. M. Jean Chatinay (Fanny Emden prize), killed at Vermelles, October 15, 1914. Commandant Henri Batail-

ler (Wilde prize), killed June 9, 1915, well known for his researches in ballistics.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

By the will of the late Dr. J. William White, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and John Rhea Barton emeritus professor of surgery, \$150,000 is bequeathed in trust as a permanent endowment fund, the income to be used for establishing a professorship of surgical research in the medical department of the university. Other bequests were made to the university hospital.

A MILLION dollars will be available for use by the Washington University Medical School, with the opening of the new term in September, through the donation to the school of \$166,000 each by Edward Mallinckrodt and John T. Milliken, of St. Louis. One fund of \$500,000, which will be known as the Edward Mallinckrodt Fund, will be devoted to teaching and research work in pediatrics. The other fund of \$500,000, which will be known as the John T. Milliken Fund, will be devoted to teaching and research work in medicine. The funds will enable the medical school to employ physicians in these departments for their full time. The amount in addition to the Mallinckrodt and Milliken donations to bring it to \$1,000,000 has been given by the General Education Board.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated to secure at least \$2,000,000 additional endowment for Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Mr. David Baugh, a member of the board of trustees, and founder of the Baugh Institute of Anatomy and Biology, has subscribed \$100,000, provided that an equal amount is raised on or before June 16. The money so obtained is to be used for permanent endowment.

THE executors of the estate of Emil C. Bundy, of New York, have paid over to Columbia University the sum of \$100,000, for research work in cancer.

DR. JEAN PICCARD, of the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, has been appointed assistant professor of chemistry in the Univer-

sity of Chicago, beginning with the autumn quarter of this year. Professor Piccard is of the same nationality as the late Professor John Ulric Nef, who for more than twenty years was the distinguished head of the department of chemistry.

DR. HENRY W. WANDLESS, of New York, has been appointed clinical professor of ophthalmology at the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

WM. F. ALLEN, formerly instructor of histology and embryology in the University of Minnesota, has accepted the position of professor of anatomy in the University of Oregon Medical School, Portland, Oregon.

AT Vassar College Dr. Elizabeth B. Cowley, assistant professor of mathematics, has been promoted to an associate professorship.

SIR JAMES ALFRED EWING, K.C.B., F.R.S., has been elected principal of the University of Edinburgh, in succession to the late Sir William Turner. Sir Alfred Ewing, who is a graduate of the university, has been for the last thirteen years director of naval education; before that he had been in succession professor of mechanical engineering in the Imperial University, Tokyo; of engineering in University College, Dundee, and of applied mechanics in the University of Cambridge. His scientific work has been chiefly in the investigation of magnetism and the physics of metals.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

PUBLIC HEALTH WORK AND MEDICAL PRACTISE

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: To the statement that no sharp line can properly be drawn between preventive medicine as embraced in public health work and curative medicine as applied to individuals Mr. Harold F. Gray in SCIENCE for May 5 has applied the term "fallacious." While it may in general be true that "under our form of government, it is not possible for public health officers to apply by compulsion remedies to diseased citizens," it is also true that in a democracy a large share of public health work lies outside the field of arbitrary compulsion.